4: Hockings E-5 (1962-1977) 1980
AW50 Badaga AW50

by Badaga infants. One would certainly expect pregnant women and plantation labourers to be the people suffering most from mineral deficiencies in their diet. One clay sample from Ootacamund, of the kind that Badagas eat, had the following chemical components (Hooper and Mann 1906: 262):

Loss on ignition—	9.63%
(including nitrogen)	0.23%
Silica	71.66%
Feric oxide	2.71%
Alumina	4.94%
Lime	5.78%
Magnesia	1.54%
Potash	0.88%
Soda	1.01%
Sulphuric acid	0.06%
Phosphoric anhydride	1.79%

Gopi mud was a clay that used to be mixed with water and left to stand in the house. Later the water developed a salty taste and would be used in cooking (Belli Gowder 1923-41: 2).

Liquor

2.5. There is no doubt that the British introduced the Badagas to the demon drink, for their earliest reports on the community make it clear that "Liquors of an intoxicating quality are never distilled on the hills nor drunk by any of the castes" (Macpherson 1820: lix; cf. Ainslie 1834: 36). Yet by 1829 local Englishmen had brewed beer "from malt of Native Manufacture" (Price 1908: 218). By 1847, as we have already mentioned, Ootacamund had become a centre of "widespread and continuous drunkenness amongst low-class natives" (Price 1908: 51). For nearly a century following that date there are occasional complaints in the literature about the drunkenness of Badagas. Even today it is usually possible to see one or two drunken men in any village in the later afternoon, particularly on festival days.

The local liquor industry has fluctuated with repeated attempts to enforce prohibition, both before and after Independence. At the present time prohibition is once again the law. The women rarely

[TEXT CONTINUED ON PAGE 33]

6: Noble K-4,5 (1962-1963) 1989
(1800-1963)

AW50 Badaga AW50
Kota AW55
Kurumba AW56
Toda AW60
Madras Tribes AW63
Kasuva AW63

NOTES

000 [1]Holland (1900: 142, 151, 156, 166) considered Charnockites to be a suite of igneous intrusives ranging from acid to intermediate to ultrabasic and associated commonly with a particular hypersthenic rock he named charnockite. Subramaniam (1959: 326, 328-329, 345) defined charnockite "as a hypersthene quartz felspar rock with or without garnet, characterized by greenish flue felspar, and greyish blue quartz, the dominant felspar being a microperthite." The same writer applied the term Charnockite Suite to only the rocks in Holland's acid division, which consist of alaskite, charnockite, enderbrite, and quartzsyenite. Holland's intermediate division is considered a hybrid produced by mixing of pyroxene granulites with Charnockitic magma, while the basic division is a modified basement rock and the ultra-basic division, a syntectonic lens. Charnockites mentioned in this work belong to the larger rock suite.

[2]Climatic data came from these sources: Francis 1915: 16; Indian Meteorological Department 1953: 345-346, 359-360, 421-422; Logan 1887, 2: ccxxxi; Nicholson 1887: 556-567.

[3]Cf. Mohr and Van Baren 1954: 356-357, "It is also reasonable to presume that many of the red loams of today will be the lateritic cuirasses [ferruginous and aluminous laterites] of a million years from now."

134 135 [4]Cf. Birch 1838: 94, "The laterite is the most valuable, as it can occasionally be used for building, when it is superficial, as then it can be wrought with little trouble when newly exposed." Ouchterlony 1848: 3, "A bed of this rock occurs near Kaitee sufficiently indurated to be fit for quarrying for building purposes--but no use is made of it by settlers owing to it being more costly than bricks." In 1963 the writer found some vermicular laterite on a wall at Koshthiemad, in the Kundah Range.

137 121 [5]Classification of vegetational associations is based on the following sources: Agrawal 1961a: 94-100; Agrawal 1961b: 309-315; Agrawal et al. 1961: 376-389; Grigg et al. 1880: 99-103; Champion 1935; Chandrasekharan 1962: 660-674, 731-747, 837-843; Fisher 1921: 8-13; Kadambi 1950: 18-30, 69-82; Shankarnarayan 1958: 90-98; Shankarnarayan 1959: 14-18.

In order to standardize species classification, these works were consulted: Blatter 1926; Bor 1954; Bor 1960; Fyson 1932, 1, 2; Gamble 1896; Hooker 1875-97, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.